463 make tools, farming implements in current use, furnishings, orna-
326 mental objects, bracelets, different kinds of rings. They also work gold and silver to make jewelry in filigree.

462 Weaving and basket-making are not done by the people of
286 caste, but by all men, or, formerly, by their house captives.
285 Primitive looms, worked by treadles, are set up outside of the houses in the shade of the trees. The men weave long bands of cotton for making clothes, loin-cloths, and blankets. These bands, several meters long, are sometimes made into rolls weighing as much as 30 kilograms and are carried off to market by the diula [531] (itinerant merchants). The Bambara practice dyeing, batik, and embroidery (done by the men).

433 All this industry remains of strictly local interest and is directed solely toward meeting the immediate needs of the community.

c. Division of Labor

462 The Bambara are essentially an agricultural people. Never-
857 theless, as all members of the society must contribute a certain amount of work to the community, the nature of this work varies according to the social classes and according to whether a man, a woman, or a child is involved. The following tables indicate how the work is divided.

1. Distribution of tasks according to A. Aubert.

Men	Women	Children	All
	Foodstuffs		
	Preparation of food and dolo (beer)		
	Sale of dolo		
Preparation of hives, setting them, gathering the honey	Bottling and sale of honey	Helping	

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Men	Women	Children	All
Smoking of the meat	Harvest of karite and its preparation	Harvest	
Slaughtering the animals (work reserved for smiths)			
	Construction of the hut		
Masonry	Drawing and carrying necessary water	Carrying water (girls)	
Cutting and carrying straw and bamboo		Carrying straw (boys)	
Roofing			
Plastering exterior	Plastering interior	Pounding the threshing floor	
[65]	Hunting		
Preparation of the powder		Beating for game with dogs (boys)	
Hunting			
Training dogs			
	Fishing		
Preparation of fish traps and nets	Spinning	Fishing in ponds with bell-shaped traps	In case of draining a pond

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Men	Women	Children	All
	Care of the animals		
	Care and milking of cows	Helping (girls)	
	Farming		
Removing stumps			
Sowing	Sowing sometimes	Sowing sometimes	Generally speaking, all cooperate in working the land, which is the only noble work, for the Bambara is above all a farmer and maker of sacrifices.
Weeding	Weeding sometimes	Weeding sometimes	
Threshing the millet (fla-kɛ)			
Harvest of millet and fonio	Weeding of fonio	Helping	
Threshing millet			
Grubbing the peanuts	Gathering and husking		
Harvesting maize	Picking ears	Helping	
Threshing rice	Harvesting rice	Helping	
Planting sweet potatoes	Transplanting and harvesting	Helping	
Planting kidney beans	Harvesting kidney beans and peas	Helping	

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Men	Women	Children	All
Planting and harvesting manioc			
Profits from okra, da, and indigo go to the men	Okra; cultivation and harvesting Da: id. Indigo: id.	Helping Helping Helping	
Preparation of cotton lougan	Harvesting, picking out, spinning cotton	Helping	
Weaving, sewing, putting together	Sale, dyeing	Helping	
Preparation of tobacco lougan, preparation and sale	Watering, powdering, and retail sale of snuff	Helping	
Preparation of calabash lougan, harvesting, emtying, sale, and decoration		Gathering burgu for horses	
	Wells		
[463] Drilling by male smiths only.	Drawing water	Helping (girls)	

Men	Women	Children	All
462 463 [66]			
Beds, mats, secco [sic]	Furnishings Canari [earthenware vessel supported by a tripod] (women of smiths' caste: preparation and firing)		
	Ironwork		
Male smiths, everything from extraction of the metal to sale			
	Jewelry		
Smiths			
	Leatherwork		
Shoemakers			
	Basketry		
All men without differentiation			
	Burial		
	Each for his sex		
Digging grave	Preparation of water for purification and perfumes		
Carrying body			
Burial			

Men	Women	Children	All

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Circumcision and excision

Male smiths for the boys

Females of smiths' caste for the girls

Midwifery

All women past menopause

Religion

Koma and Dio reserved to men

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Coiffure

[302] Men's heads are shaved by men

Women braid the men's hair where this mode of hairdressing survives

All the women's coiffures

Ropes

Preparation of fiber, drying, cording

Tanning

Male shoemakers

[67]

Rubber

[857] Sale

Gathering and preparation

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Men	Women	Children	All
	Medicaments		
Preparation and application especially reserved to men	Rarely done by women if not to treat own sex		
	Religious Practice (see Religion)		
Reserved to men	Women rarely take part in sacrifices		
[782] Make their personal sacrifices to the right of hut door (When one faces entrance)	Make their personal sacrifices to the left of hut door		

2. Distribution of tasks according to Labouret.

Labouret, in Paysans noirs [Black Peasants], divides the work more specifically assigned to men and women as in the following table:

Men	Women	Common Tasks
Trapping	Gathering alimentary plants for domestic industry	
Maritime or deep-water river fishing	Shallow-water river fishing	
Preparation of the fish	Preparation and sale of the fish	Preparation and sale
Preparation of traps and hunting or fishing gear	Making women's fishing gear	

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Men	Women	Common Tasks
Making arms and tools		
Hunting		
Agriculture: Clearing brush, hoeing, harvesting, constructing granaries and drying sheds.	Agriculture: Collaboration with men on these tasks; the men do work requiring strength. Sowing.	Agriculture
Handicrafts: Stone, wood, iron, copper, basketry, weaving, sewing.	Handicrafts: Basketry, plaiting or spinning, pottery, dyeing scents, perfumes.	
Construction and maintenance of the house	Construction and maintenance of the house	Construction and maintenance of house
Commerce	Commerce	Commerce
Raising domestic animals	Preparation of food, plus wood and water	
	Keeping house	
	Raising poultry	

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462 Labouret hastens to add that there is close collaboration everywhere. Thus, when the husband fells the trees and cuts them up, the [68] wife and daughters pile the branches and burn them in a corner of the field. Then, when the earth has been turned by the men with their large hoes, the women break up the clods, level and loosen the soil for sowing.

241 462 [411] [401] After the men have cleared the big weeds, the women come along to finish up. At harvest time, the women and children chase the birds from the fields with loud cries, sling shots, and by heating bamboo on a hard rock to cause a detonation. All chase the sparrows, partridges, guinea-fowls ... Harvesting is done together ...

In addition, by the side of the men's fields there are little women's fields where the women cultivate sorrel, okra, eggplant, tomatoes, beans, and all the condiments. The accessory crops of the women are the raro, bananas, manioc, sometimes rice or peanuts (1).

1. Labouret, Paysans noirs [Black Peasants].

241 565 567 Naturally, the work varies according to the social order. The Bambara divide themselves into free men, people of caste, and, formerly, slaves, all having a chief at their head. All members of the community must work the land; in fact, the poor work more than the slaves. The more fortunate do little work; they formerly directed and controlled the work of the slaves, today that of the agricultural workers.

C. Legal Procedure: Inheritance, Land Ownership

692 In Bambara country today, as in all of French West Africa, justice is dispensed by two tribunals: that presided over by a justice of the peace for important affairs, and that presided over by the administrator for other cases. The justice of the peace renders justice following the French code; the administrator according to local custom. A chamber of the Court of Appeals of Dakar is represented at Bamako, whose jurisdiction includes the Sudan and Niger territories. The Assize Court holds a session at Bamako, which also possesses an inferior court. Justices of the peace of wide jurisdiction are found at Kayes, Gao, Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso, Bougouni; other justices of the peace with wide jurisdiction have been created and will soon take up their functions.

One easily imagines the conflicts of principles and method which may arise between the two sorts of tribunals have just indicated.